(a) whether the most part of the amount to be provided by the Centre under the scheme of construction of houses for slums in Raipur, the capital of Chhattisgarh is due;

(b) the name of implementing agency, whether work of that agency is not satisfactory and the progress of work is slow; and

(c) the details of further action to be taken on the above said two points?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) No, Sir. Five projects worth Rs. 420.23 Crore have been approved for Raipur City (including Naya Raipur) under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)-component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for construction/upgradation of 28,864 houses with a Centre share of Rs. 335.21 Crore out of which first installment of Rs. 78.05 Crore has been released. State has not submitted complete proposal for accessing second and subsequent installments under BSUP.

(b) and (c) State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), Government of Chhattisgarh is the State Level nodal Agency (SLNA) and Raipur Municipal Corporation is the implementing agency for implementation of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) in the State of Chhattisgarh. It is upto the SLNA to engage and assess the work of project implementing agencies and take action as appropriate based on such assessment.

Housing sites to homeless, shelterless families

2365. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eleventh Five Year Plan gave a specific mandate to the Government to provide 10-15 decimals of housing sites to each homeless, shelterless families;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any assessment about the land requirement for that purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) The Eleventh Plan document notes that access to land and legal security of tenure are strategic prerequisites for the provision of adequate shelter for all and for the development of sustainable human settlements. As possible intervention/initiative it *inter alia* identifies that creation of land banks by reservation of land in larger layouts for weaker sections would generate land availability for them and check fresh growth of slums in and around cities.

National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007 seeks that 10 to 15 percent of land in every new public/private housing project or 20 to 25 percent of Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/Floor Space Index (FSI) which is greater will be reserved for Economically Weaker

Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) housing through appropriate legal stipulations and spatial incentives.

(b) and (c) The NUHHP, 2007 encourages State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and Development Authorities to periodically update their Master Plans and Zoning Plans which should, *inter alia* adequately provide for housing and basic services for the urban poor.

'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to make such assessments and prepare follow up on the initiative propounded in the Policy through appropriate legal stipulations and spatial incentives.

Housing shortage in India

2366. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of housing shortage in India as on 31st March, 2009;

(b) whether Government has done any survey to come to the above conclusions;

(c) if so, the details of the survey including the parameters applied to identify the homelessness;

(d) if not, the basis for such conclusions;

(e) whether Government has done any study to find out the reasons for such homelessness; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. Further, an additional requirement of 1.82 million dwelling units has been projected for the Eleventh Plan, bringing the total housing requirement during the Eleventh Plan Period to 26.53 Million dwelling units.

(c) and (d) The methodology adopted by the said Technical Group is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) and (f) The census data over the previous five decades reveals that the urban population has grown by 2.7 to 3.8% annually due to natural increase of population as a consequence of the birth rate being higher than the death rate: and migration from rural to urban areas in search of livelihood.

The Eleventh Plan document while examining the issue of magnitude of urban housing notes that the requirement of urban housing is linked to emerging pattern of growth of cities/towns, and also the present settlement status and quality which may require upgradation. Cities and towns which are growing at faster rate need to develop and deliver a faster and greater supply of